SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869

Business Notice.

ness of the Union establishment, in view of the terms, will be confucted strictly in a cash se collection of subscriptions for the Union a

ne foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or that we now employ or have heretofare employed in this cit south who have performed such service in other parts

A SELF SUSTAINING POSTAL SYSTEM.

It will be recollected that a short time since the notion of its chairman of Finance, Mr. Hunter, adopted a resolution calling on the Post naster General for a report on the best means rendering the postal system of the United States a self-sustaining institution. In response to this resolution, and at the expense of much labor, that officer has prepared and submitted the paper which we

publish at length this morning.

The space at our disposal in the present issue does not admit of our accompanying the report with some views which we had intended to offer in connexion with those of the Postmaster General; and we shall reserve them for a future day. The able report of Governor Brown will receive a most atten tive consideration from the whole country; for there is not a citizen or a locality, however humble, in the whole confederacy that is not directly interested in the subject here discussed.

The country should not lose sight of the exact intention of the Postmaster General in laying the views imbodied in this report before Congress. The Inquiry of Congress directed to that officer was, in brief, "if we determine to make the Post Office a self-sustaining department, what, in your opinion, are the best means which we can adopt for effecting that purpose." The reply of the Postmaster General accordingly, substantially this: "if Congress shall determine to make the post office a self-sus taining arm of the federal service, then the following measures occur to me as the proper ones to be adopted." As we understand the spirit of the report, it is not to be received as a recommendation from the Postmaster General either of the main policy of rendering the post office self-sustaining, or of the special measures he suggests to that end, as intrinsically expedient or advisable. He advises Congress how they may carry into effect their policy, without himself endorsing that policy as his own.

For ourselves, much as we desire that the post office should be self-sustaining, if it could be made so without a sacrifice of greater interests than would be subserved by the effort to do so, we are aware of very great objections to the experiment, and very serious consequences that would inevitably result from carrying it into effect. Doubtless, a great many reforms may be adopted with advantage and without detriment to the efficiency of the postal service, and these are sufficiently indicated in the report which we publish to-day; but it would be a blind and narrow policy, indeed, if we were to undertake to lop off from this vast system of accommodation to the people all the branches of service which are not individually remunerative to the treasury.

"MAKING HISTORY."-TOPOGRAPHY OF POLI-

In olden times it was understood that public me acted very much upon the idea that they were making history. There was then a deep gulf between the politician and the statesman-between the person and the representative. It is the general conviction that the space that divides the two classes is not now so broad nor so deep. We have more politics than we formerly had; they extend over a wider range, compass more varied interests, and bear more We started off with primitive habits, and were satisfied with limited pleasures. It had not then been found out that politics could only be carried on by great dinners, torch-light processions, and political tricks. Our venerable but simple ancestors got an absurd idea into their heads that harmony and brotherhood were essential elements of union; that laws were made to be enforced and obeyed; that in arranging a national compact all interests should be first consulted, and then that all should vield obedience to its provisions. I Perhaps we have gone up a sphere and are on our for the accommodation of summer boarders. Perhaps we have gone up a sphere and are on our way to that point of enlightenment and virtue where constitutions are relies and governments are seen to have been more levers to pry out the vehicle and put it on the even grade and smooth way of life. If, however, the politicians of the present day are "making history," like some kinds of wine we could name, it will require a long time to ripen it and get it accredited as the real Simon Pure production of patriotism and intelligence. We are spreading out very much more in ideas than in territory. There is no longer any strong central point of concentration-no longer an altar for the neighborhood-a shepherd for the flock. There is an appearance of dissolution about our political affairs. It does not portend lawlessness or disorder. Individuals seem to be shooting off from the central point of attraction. If, then, we repeat, we are making history, it is certainly a new article. It may be bettor than the old. It is difficult for a rational and well-disposed person to believe that we are going backwards. There is abundant evidence, indeed, that we are not. We are going forwards; or, in the language of a distinguished senator, we are living "wisely on the present, forgetting the past, hoff railway. the language of a distinguished senator, we are living "wisely on the present, forgetting the past, and not troubling our heads about the future." But the circumspect listener answers that it is impossible to live wisely on the present without carefully surveying the past. "Not so," says the senator, "the past is nothing to us. They had no telegraphs, steamboats, railways, stenographers, newspapers, books, schools, and colleges; they were blind, or, what is the same thing, lived in the dark. Why, then, should we be instituting topographical surveys of the past? We have to make our own history to reap the products of our own political, social, and educational planting. The past cannot speak to us or instruct us, became our knowledge comes from fountains of which they were ignorant, and is brought to us in vehicles and on avenues that they knew nothing about." This is all very true, and it is very encouraging to those who would be hopeful of the future. We are not, then, destroying; we are building up. We are not weakening government, loosening up the guarantees of order, but merely widening the sphere of operations.

Thomas Colley Grattan, esq., late her flutantit Majest consult at Boston, has published two octave volumes at London on "Civilized America."

ble consequences. It is true, neither he nor his friends objected to this ignoble performance until Matteson & Co. had been exposed here, and until after the public became exceedingly auxious to exhibited the devotion to Spain of known fil shame, shame, upon Seward's endorsement and puffefrom these things, Gov. Morgan, to prevent their extending in future, fires not a hard hor-shot to break up entirely this infamous business, but the following blank cartridge, which, though pointed in words and highly descriptive of his political friends. was not intended either to kill or seriously to wound those of them who have so long followed lobbying in Albany and here as a profession

Extract from Governor Margan's little message The duties of legislaton, always arduous and perplex The duties of legislaton, always arduous and perplex-ing, have been rendered more distasteful and irksome of hite years by the growth and previdence of the practice of employing agents to surround them in their halls and to waylay them in their walks with representations and importunities in behalf of bills in which a personal or cor-porate interest is involved. These agents gain access to the legislative halls, and follow members even to their scats. So general and so annoying is this practice that lobbying has become a trade, often gainful but never creditable. He existence and its excesses tend to execute creditable. Its existence and its excesses tend to create general repugnance to all bills involving a private in

rest. A claim or other bill affecting a private interest may properly be explained and commended by the person party interested, or by some one authorized to speak his behalf, who should confine his efforts mainly his behalt, who should confine his efforts mainly to the committee or committees having in charge the measure in question. Beyond this lobbying is ob-jectionable; and when it follows members to their private apartments, and intrudes upon hours reserved for study-ing documents and preparing reports, is insufferable. It is my deliberate purpose to discourage these practices, and to disapprove all bills which I shall have good reasons to believe have been passed by such means.

THE KENTUCKY NOMINATIONS .- The Louisville Dail ourier thus contradicts a despatch sent eastwar iving the proceedings of the recent Kentucky demcratic State convention, and insinuating that Mr. Boyd's friends were defeated because that gentleman was a zealous supporter of the Lecompton policy of the administration :

" If the individual who sent it means to say that Ma "If the individual who sent it means to say that Ma-goffin's success over Boyd was a triumph over Lecomp-tonism—and his words are evidently designed to convey that impression—he is a most intense liar. Both Magof-fin and Boyd were warmly and thoroughly in favor of the Lecompton policy of the administration, and that question did not have the slightest influence in the bal-lotings between them. It was never for a moment thought of, as in that respect both gentlemen stood pre-cisely on an equal footing."

Mrs. E. Key Blunt is reading at New Orleans.

Lord Macaulay has announced that he will confine him self in future to his closet as a historian, and take no fur

her part in public life.

Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, has returned to R. and lives with Charlotte Cushman, between whom and herself there exists a strong friendship.

Henry M. McGill, esq., of Washington, has been additted to practice as an attorney in the court of appeal Maryland.

M. Lequerne, the sculptor, has executed in marble a ust of Mr. Morphy, which has been placed alongside of hose of Labourdonnage and Philidor, at the Paris Ches

The Count de Paris (eldest grandson of Louis Philippe) in Spain with his uncle, the Duke de Montpensier. His ounger brother, the Duke de Chartres, is prosecuting dilitary studies at Turin.

Signor Luigi Monti, the translator of Guerrazzi's Italian novel Beatrice Cenci, is lecturing on spiritualism at Boston. It is expected that he will receive the consular appointment to Sardinia, vacated by the death of Foresti. Professor George Howe, D. D., of the Columbia Theo-logical Seminary, contributes to the Southern Presbyte-rian Review a chapter on "the early Presbyterian immi-gration into South Carolina," which is instructive and

interesting.

President Fowlkes has published a notice to those neglecting to surrender the half of their Southern Pacific
railroad stock or pay a loan of fifty cents on each share
that they will forfeit all unless they remit to the marshal

Dr. Fulford, the Anglican Lord Bishop of Montr livered the opening lecture of the course in that city it Monday evening. His subject was "Some recollec-ons of a visit to Abbotsford, and of Sir Walter Scott and E. K. Collins, esq., proposes to convert his estate at Chitsworth, near New Rochelle, into a garden and pleas-

are grounds, and to erect upon the site of hotel, and in its immediate vicinity a num

concil on the Tonawandh reservation.

Gen. Scott was robbed of his overcoat by a couple Gen. Scott was robbed of his overcoat by a couple of ciever rascals at the St. Charles, New Orleans, last week. As he was going up the stairs, surrounded by a crowd, two individuals insisted upon relieving him of his over-coat. Gracefully he consented, supposing that the act was only a part of the hospitality which had been offered him; but unfortunately he has heard nothing since of his sup-posed admirers or his overcoat, and has had to procure

M. T. Winans, of Baltimore, is out in a card which completely disposes of the story that an error of eighty-eight versts had been discovered in the official measure-ment of the St. Petersburgh and Moscow railway, where by certain American contractors had largely robbed the Russian government. Its foundation was the accidental

THE WASHINGTON UNION THE MESSAGE IN CUBA

know what Mr. Greeley had done with a certain thou sand-dollar draft, nor until the common voice cried fear, at the request of the authorities, to sign what is distasteful, and to make unmeaning offers of their lives and ry of Matteson in his last fall's speech at Rome.

Observing the injurious consequences resulting Christmas holidays, due also to the want of produce till the appearance in the market of the new crop, has been selzed upon in order to attribute to Mr. Buchanan's message a crisis in the money market, which, it is hoped can be created by starming pictures of imaginary dangers. Yet, if the banks do curtail the discounts now, is a few days this self-inflicted evil must be removed by the good sense of business men. At the usual time for the opening of trade, in the latter part of January or the leginning of February, matters will go on with their wontes briskness. Nothing could inspire more mistrest and fea in the mercantile community than the organization of in the mercantile community than the organization of negro companies some years ago, and yet the alarm caused thereby some ceased, because the wants of trade and biosyant state of European and American markets have and will always exert a paramount influence in the fertilities and extension to our industry and commerce. At this moment, and in spite of the criminal alarms coming from a subservient press, large land purchases are being made and speculations undertaken, which certainly are no evidence of anxiety for the future.

The message has doubtless awakened the hopes and patriotism of the Creoles; but in placing before their

patriotism of the Creoies; but in placing before their eyes a powerful protector and a safe haven to a long and eyes a powerist protector and a sate naven to a iong and perilous political pilgrimage, it has also consolidated a conservative sentiment, than which nothing can be more acceptable to the business community of both countries. It has been published here that the corporation of Ha-

vana are indignant at the idea of a purchase of the island. and a petition to the Queen is given, calling on those is pretended that the petition expresses the true senti-ment of the country, but its miserable composition and style bears the stamp of a spurious origin; for it is worthy of note that of the numerous eminent, popular, and eloquent writers of Havana, not one should be found to write it in a language worthy of the royal sight and of the culture and literature of Cuba.

Some twenty years ago, under the administration of

Some twenty years ago, under the administration of Tucon and Villanueva, the hereditary corporation of the city, the board of improvement, and the patriotic society were independent in their mode of election, and in a measure free in their action, and they certainly possessed influence in the public service and in the local adminis tration and taxation. It is but too well known that they are now mere tools of the Captain-General, who virtuand prescribes the resolutions, whilst he does not besitate to offer their trembling words as the voice of the country. What spontaneous manifestation of the public mind can emanate from a threatened and oppressed people? And by what process of reasoning can it be believed that the Cubans look to Spain as to a mother? A few incidents or recent date will suffice to infer their true feeling. Don Miguel Embil, a peaceful and wealthy merchant, is now flying from a stupid and rancorous persecution, origi-nating in the crossing of his property by a railroad. A Creole judge named Mestre, who is also a talented pro-fessor in the university, and whose appointment to his seat was, perhaps, a spare, is now proscribed, because in

the case of Embil he showed unflinching integrity. Another able lawyer, Guiral, was insulted in coarse language about old suspicions of fillibusterism, simply because he appeared to plead in behalf of his son who had had a petty difficulty at church with one of the inferior police and we have also heard of the son of a count of cient nobility who was threatened to have his arms tied Then we find bribery and partiality in the administration of justice to the prejudice of the natives; facilities enjoyed by the old Spaniards to enrich themselves with th slave trade; the government patronage and public buildings used for the exclusive advantage of those born in Spain; and finally there is an enormous weight of unequal and injudicious taxation, which owes its growth to General Concha, and would have crushed the sources of wealth without the coincidence of a wonderful rise in the taple article of production. I give a mere glance at the dark abyas of colonial misgovernment. Can such be the basis of the pretended attachment to Spain of the white population of Cuba, who were moreover threatened in General Concha's memoirs with raising the blacks against

It is through such a rule, certainly not calculated recommend the throne of Isabel, and the enjoyment of asonable colonial relations, that Spain derives advantages and profits from the possession of Cuba. Through her corrupt agents, she has placed one race over another : for the former all power, all influence, all gain; for the latter subjection and contempt. To obtain this pitiful

their degradation so great that they would kiss the rod that thus shamefully and sorefully afflicts them. Poor, thoughtless Lopez, the desperate advocate of annexation, was betrayed whilst seeking a shelter in the western fields of Cuba; the betrayer was subsequently shot down in broad-day at a public house; moreover, his lonely funeral was obstructed on its way and his body desecrated in defi-ance of the police. Subsequent efforts to discover the bold avenger have been unavailing. Are these the proofs

22d Dec ould make that a self-sustaining department as, in his opinion.

In responding to this resolution. I hope it will not be essented amiss to submit to the Senate a few preliminary with the servicious.

When I took charge of the department in March, 1857, no expectation appeared to be entertained in any quarter that, under the then existing legislation of Congress, the Post Office Department was to be made a self-sustaining

was almost entirely engaged in winding up and finishing the business of the then current year, under contract and engagements over which the new head of the depart ment had no conteol, and was subject to no responsi-bility.

On closing up the business of that fiscal year—1856 7—

On closing up the business of that fiscal year—1856 into a ascertained that the expenditure exceeded the revenue by the sum of \$4,153,718-40.

In the preceding year—1856—it had exceeded it by \$3,487,946-52; and the annual reports of my producessors exhibit the fact that there was a large deficit for many preceding years.

My predecessor in all his annual reports in ver falled to the common of such excess of exheadily over revenue of such excess.

My predecessor in all his annual reports never failed to notify Congress of such excess of expenditure over revenue, and to point out the causes—chiefly the low rates of postage and the franking privilege—which were foreing this result on the department.

In his report of December 1, 1856, he says "the reduced rates of postage having largely reduced the revenue, it has not been possible to contine the expenditures of the department value its income, and the Postmaster Caberal has been compelled to apply to Congress annually to appropriate the deficiency from the general treasury."

He further adds that "the laws should be so framed as to produce a sufficient amount of revenue to defeas all

He further adds that "the laws should be so framed as to produce a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper expenditures." "If my views regarding the abolition of the franking privilege—a measure which would greatly reduce the expenses of the department—be not adopted by Congress, I would recommend the passage of a law enabling the department to charge the ordinary rates of postage on letters and printed matter whi h now pass free through the mails." "If, in addition to this, the clause in the act of the 30th of August, 1852, allowing a deduction of fifty per cent. on newspapers and periodicals, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, be abolished, as recommended in my last two annual reports, and the department be relieved from the expense of ocean mail steamships and Isthmus service, it would, with a proper economy, soon sustain itself."

Notwithstanding these repeated appeals, Congress made no successful efforts to raise the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or in any manner to repeal or restrict the franking privilege.

In this spoarent willingness on the part of Congress.

ranking privilege.
In this apparent willingness on the part of Congress In this apparent willingness on the part of Congress that the treasury should continue to supply the insufficiency of the revenues, I entered on the administration of the department with an actual deficiency in the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1857, of \$4,153,718 40, the annual deficit having been gradually and uniformly accumulating under the pressure upon the department for increased mail facilities, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of Congress, ever since the various reductions of the postages.

In the first year—1857—8—of my administration of the department this excess of expenditure over the revenue has increased to \$5,234,843,70, being an increase of \$1,081,125–30.

From this sum is to be deducted the amount of \$109.

\$1,081,125 30.

From this sum is to be deducted the amount of \$109,072 95, allowed to George Chorpenning under an act of Congress, and the further sum of \$74,598 46, remitted to the contractors between Cairo and New Orleans by act of March 3d, 1857—see pages 24 and 25 of annual report of 1857—leaving only an increase in the deficiency of \$897,453 89 for that year.

The cause of this excess is fully explained in my last annual report, and in a communication to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representives, dated March 24, 1858, Mis. Doc. No. 108.

The increase of the receive during the very way remarks.

The increase of the revenue during the year was remarkably small, amounting to only \$132,841 10, and being \$300,289 less than the increase of the previous fiscal year, occasioned, deubtless, by the general financial em-

year, occasioned, deubtiess, by the general financial embarrassment of the commercial community.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the present itseal year ending June 30, 1859, were submitted to Congress in my letter of March 24, 1858, (Ex. Doc. No. 90,) in which the additional cost of transportation under the new contracts to be let in the ensuing month, and go into operation on the 1st of July, 1858, was estimated at \$1,000,000, and of new root, 1958, was estimated at \$1,000,000, and of new root, 1958, which is the contracts to the contracts of the contract of the contracts of the contracts of the contract of the contracts of th under the new contracts to be let in the ensuing month, and go into operation on the 1st of July, 1858, was estimated at \$1,000,000; and of new post-routes established by the act of March 3, 1857, to be put in operation on the 1st of July and 1st of October, 1858, at \$527,820; making an increase in the probable expenditures of the year 1859 of \$1,527,820 from these two sources alone, and rendering it probable that, unless the correspondence of the country is stimulated by the partial recovery from the financial embarrassment of the past year, the deficiency in postal receipts will amount to \$6,290,440, after deducting the sum of \$700,000 annually paid to the department under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the government in the transportation of free matter."

Upon oponing the bids referred to for mail service in the twenty-one great States and Territories lying in the valley of the Mississippi, and extending over the entire Northwest. West, and Southwest portions of our continent, it was found that contracts could not be made for a sum less than the estimated cost; and when due regard is given to the fact that four years had elapsed since the previous mail-lettings, and during that period the great wave of emigration had rolled westward, and towns and cities had sprung into bedrg, with magic-like rapidity,

Look to California for and having, by an act of July 27, 1854, no Washington. They are int

washington. They are intended to speech out our population, to find for the hardy pioneers are housed by their off-pring, tertevelop the agricultured and intended to speech out our population, to find for the hardy pioneers are house for their off-pring, tertevelop the agricultured and intended to form their off-pring tertevelop the agricultured and intended for their off-pring tertevelop the agricultured and intended for the Masteriopal with the one which now repose, on the shares of the Paris.

But we need not go to California for illustration to prove that it will not do to affire down all postal excite that will not pay. I again refer you to Mixcellar on Document, No. 108, of last resion, and also to a statement appended to this report as containing much use ful information on this subject. It shows the gross remues from postages, and the also of stemps in each State the compensation of posting sters and the incidental expenses of their offices; the net revenue; the cost of transportation, and the surplus or deficit in each State, after paying the cost of transportation. If unlibits the markable fact that if the various sums paid decays by the department for blanks, wrapping paper, postare samps, and stemped envelopes, advertising, mail leage. As well divided pro-rate to each State, and the amount of foreign postage collected at Bission and New York, and returned to the several governments for whom it was collected under postal treaties, be taken out, not one State pays the expense of its mail supplies.

With these facts before me in making out my last an nual report, I deemed the occasion a proper one, now that we had reached nearly the maximum cost of furnishing.

mail facilities to our whole country, to suggest certain masaures to the consideration of Congress, by which the revenues and expenditures, if they could not be brough to an entire and perfect equality, might nevertheless ap-proximate it so nearly as to reconcile the public mind to

The first of these was that Congress should more cupliatically declare that, hereafter, the Postmaster General, in advertising and accepting bilds for mail service, shall have no reference to the conveyance of passengers or freight of any kind other than regular mail matter. This is probably the meaning of the present law, but no Postmaster General, since its enactment, has been able to resist the opposite construction. Nathing but express words of probablion would be likely to succeed. The opinion was advanced that this change in the law would probably effect a saving of \$1,000,000. It may be less or more, as the book and heavy document business may increase or diminish in Congress and the various departments. It could not be effected at once, because it could not, in justice and fairness to the present contractors, be carried out until their contracts for a higher grade of service had expired. If it were effected at once, by allowing one mouth's extra pay, it is more than probable the parties would beaiege Congress for relief from losses on stock, stages, &c., rendered unnecessary by the change.

The next suggestion was, "that if Congress desired to relieve the treasury from the requisitions upon it by this department." They wight take the hill \$100.

The next suggestion was, "that it Congress desired to relieve the treasury from the requisitions upon it by this department," they might take the bill (8, 337) introduced at the last session by a distinguished member of the Senate, and make it the basis of a great and decided improvement in the revenues of the department. That bill proposes no mutilation or diminution of the present service, but is based on the distinct idea that, whilst the people desire and are activited. service, but is based on the distinct idea that, whilst the people desire and are entitled to large and liberal postal accommodations, they are both willing and able to pay a fair price for them—just what it costs to furnish them—no more, no less. To arrive at this true and just standard required many experiments. Accordingly, many different rates of postage have been tried and their actual results carefully noted in all the reports of the department. These reports show that under the rates of postage on laters and pointed watter stage by the laters. meet. These reports show that under the rates of postage on letters and printed matter fixed by the law of
1845, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 732,) the revenues
and expenditures were about equal—a small surplus as
often as a small deficit. Since the passage of the law of
1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587,) fixing the present rate of
three cents, &c., the excess of expenditure over the revenue has been regularly and largely increasing. These
facts obviously suggest that if Congress is determined
to make the department a self-sustaining one, the
sarest means of doing so would be to go back to
the rates of 1845. In doing this they would have the
knowledge and actual experience of the past; any other
rates could only furnish conjectures of the future. The
bill under consideration (8, 337) fixes the rate of five
cents for any distance under 3,000 miles, and ten cents
for over that distance. This can differ very little from cents for any distance under 3,000 miles, and ten cents for over that distance. This can differ very little from a milform rate of five cents for all distances, as there are very lew letters sent inland over 3,000 miles. The entimates made by the most experienced officers of the department are that the provisions of the bill would rate the revenue from postages about \$3,500,000, welloon toking into vice the 4th section in relation to the transmission of public documents. What the provisions of that section would effect it is difficult to anticipate. The government now appropriates \$700,000 annually as compensation for free matter transported and delivered for Congress and the executive departments, under the supposition that the postage on the matter conveyed would come to that amount. It is believed in the department, however, that the postage would come to more than twice that amount—say \$1,100,000—for congressional books and documents alone, without taking into view the innuense correspondence of the executive departments, and the vast mass of ence of the executive departments, and the vast mass of returns, accounts, packages, and parcels received and sent from the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, Xe. It is clearly right, if the Post Office is considered as having been established simply for the con-venience of individual citizens in transmitting their cor-respondence from after to place for which there is the result she sacrifices yearly three thousand soldiers and inpwards, who regularly die from yellow fever and other diseases common among the troops.

The series of acts which have changed the administration of Cuba from a mild, easy rule, requiring little or no effective force, to the present military despotism, is well known to many European Spaniards, and a work from one of them, possessing uncommon ability, is about to appear in Madrid, which gives a sad account of the centralization of power demanded by General Counchs after the first period of his government, and established since as much to his satisfaction as to the Injury of Cuba and It is therefore idle to speak of the sentiment of the people; the adequate penalty of tyranny is to be power-less to persuade that it is beloved. But to judge from the intelligence and gentlemanly bearing of many Cubans, and the number educated abroad, it is unkind to imagine their degradation so great that they would kiss the root, that the shamefully and sorefully afflicts them. Poor, venience of individual citizens in transmitting their correspondence from place to place, for which they are to
pay the full amount of the cost, that the government,
whenever it wants its correspondence, books, documents,
&c., transmitted, should, like all others, come forward
and pay not half, but the full amount for the services rendered. But if, on the other hand, the Post Office is to
be regarded as a great government institution, established not by law merely, but by the constitution itself, in
order that it might have a regular and perpetual channel
through which to transmit its orders and instructions to
all its agents, civil and military, and receives prompt and
reliable information from all parts of the republic in return, then the interest of individuals becomes not only
subordinate, but almost lost in the dignity and importance of the institution. Nor is its high nationality diminished when it is regarded as the great agent of commerce, and the pioneer and patron of Christian civilization.

Recentling lowerers to the Search will No. 2017.

the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they passed seemed fairly entitled to.

If, however, the solicitude of petitioners, or the earnest recommendations of members of Congress, who have generally manifested a praiseworthy zeal to extend in creased postal facilities to their constituents, shall, in any instance, have induced the department to put in operation service which was not needed, or to have given it a frequency or grade not required by the reasonable wants of the country, it will be quite easy for the department to correct the error by the discontinuance of the service.

This document exhibiting as it does almost a perfect.

Recurring, however, to the Senate's bill, No. 337, of hot session, we suppose it to be reliable to say that under its provisions the revenue would be increased some four or four and a half millions. If Congress were to incorporate in it the substitution of postage stamps in lieu of the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used by the members to the same extent as they now use their franks. I have no idea, however, that this would be the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used in the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably

noutes; the department advertised them and put them into operation according to law and the whole nation has responsed with joy at their success.

The occurs steam lines as at present arranged cost, arranged sost, ar

A house for the franking privilege, &c., which I have been been aspectfully submitted.

As the resolution called for no expression of opinion from the department whether it ought to be made self-substanting or most. I have not thought to proper to say anything on the subject, but to confine myself as much as possible to the precise off of the resolution. All of which is must respect taily submitted.

A RON V. BROWN.

AFFAURS IN ARIZONA

Notwithstabiling the increase of population and importance of Arisona, no change has been made in her favor. The people of Mexicia, to proceede a continual case of civil case of any importance, most got up the like Grande 110 miles across the desert to get to court. The people of Arisona have repeatedly tried to get relief from the legislature of New Mexico, but without effect. Our interests are distinct from theirs. The population of New Mexico is thoroughly Mexican, that of Arisona American. The Mexicans of Mexica had thour lands under our land laws, and have built up their towns since the country was acquired. Hence their sympathies are all American, and there is no feeding except dishies, induced by oppressive logislation, towards the people of New Mexico proper. The people of Tracson must go four hundred and fifty miles to court, and those of the Colorado seven hundred and fifty. This is a complete bar to include. Therefore, and every man reduces a his real or supposed injuries with the pistol or knife.

The population of the Territory is considerably over ten dimeand souls, who would come under the head of white American citizens, including those made citizens by the treatics of 1848 and 154. The population would have been much larger had there been any protection. Much of the California emigration would have settled in Arisona. In and oner the valley of the Rio Grande the population is something over eight thousand: the vote is a little more than two thousand. In the centre, at Toson, Tubec, Sonsvita, &c., the population is from 2,060 to 2,300, and in the west from 1,000 to 2,000. The American vote of the Territory on the day of election, the 20th of September last, was about 1,200. It is now at least 2,000. There are fifty or sixty American families settled in the Territory. As a grasing country, from the Rio Grande to the Santa Cruz, Arizona is unsurpassed. Any amount of featimony on this point can be adduced since the gold discoveries on the Gila two new cettlements bave been made and a few hundred Am

ments have been made, and a few hundred Americans have come in.

There will be extensive quarts gold-mining throughout this whole district. The placers have not been developed enough to say what they will turn out.

This American population is rapidly and steadily increasing. Since the opening of the overland mails through Arizona, and the establishment of stations, which form a point of support and defence, many families have set ted, and this year will see added to Arizona hundreds of families. This I know from observation in the Skates. tled, and this year will see added to Arisona hundreds of smilles. This I know from observation in the States through which I passed, and from my correspondence. Arisona is the richest silver region in the known world. About three millions of deliars are now invested in silver and copper mining, and this som will be largely increased if any protection be afforded. The United States mails are now carried through Arisona to the Pacific, at a cost of \$750,000 per year. There is no protection for the contractors—no counts to enforce contracts for supplies.

The boundary along the line of 330 40 is not only the one asked for by the people, but it is the natural geographic line of separation from New Mexico proper. The range of mountains, from which the branches of the Gila flow, connect at the Rio Grande valley with the Jornala del Mactto Desert, or Dead man's journey, and completely separate in climate and interest the two com-

tries.

Our communication and line of supply is cust and west from Texas and California. Any other boundary would cause great inconvenience to the people and be geographically absurd. The objection that the Territory is too nairow is easily answered by looking to the time when we shall acquire a port on the Gulf of Californis. It will certainly be before Arizona is a State. The application for a territorial government, which has now been before Congress for three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years, is simply the result of the lactorace of three years.

creased importance of Arizona in population, and the necessity for some law where there is none.

The original organic act creating the Territory of New Mexico provided for its partition. Arizona, which never belongied to her except in part, only asks what was evidently expected by Congress eight years ago. The agriculty of the congress of the cong the population of a large State, and two crops a year in the ordinary yield. cultural re-

Respectfully, your obesient servant, SYLVESTER MOWRY.

CONVENTION IN ARIZONA.

Pursuant to a public notice, a convention of the people of Arizona, residing on the Rio Grande, convened at Mesilla on the 5th of September, 1858.

Delegates were present from all the towns on the Rio Grande—to wit: Mesilla, Las Cruces, La Mesa, Deña Ana, Santa Lomas, Santa Barbara, Brazito, representing about 2,000 votes.

2,000 votes.

The convention was organized by the election of the Hon. Rafael Ruelas, probate judge of Dolla Ana county, with the following-named gentlemen as vice presidents and secretaries:

with the following-named germana.

And secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Cesario Duran, Pablo Melendrez, Eugenio Leonart, Fedro Aguirre, Thomas J. Bull, Rafael Bermudes, Sam. G. Bean, Anastacio Barela, T. J. Miler, Franco Perca, Wm. McGrootz, Santos Bermudes, R. W. H. Jarvis, Ramon Nevares, A. Duvall, Cristobal Sanches, Cristobal Ascarates, Geo. Frazer, J. M. Davis, Juan Rosander, John McGraw, J. G. Ward, Ward, McGraw, J. G. Ward, mero, Agustin Bernadet, John McGraw, J. G. Ward Bantisto Montoza, Jose McRodrigas, Hensy Corlew, Thos

was beforeyed willed seeking a sheller in the western field of Colas, the bedrager was misseguently shed down in the conday of the construction of the conday of the conday of the construction of the conday of the